THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

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C. B. BRIGHAM.....Editor
R. B. THOMPSON.....Business Manager

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

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Delivered by Carrier, (per week).....25 Cents
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Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Men's Calf Boots,
Custom made, cheap, Opera House Shoe Store.

Fair at St. Bridget's Church.
The Fair for the benefit of St. Bridget's new church Seventh ward, will be open every night until further notice. Admission 15 cents. A splendid double set of silver mounted harness will be given to the Fire Company receiving the largest number of votes.

See Advertisement
Of J. W. Barker & Co.'s great sale.

Go to Chas. Abel & Co.'s
Drug Store, corner Wylie and Washington streets, if you want Pure Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Confections, &c., also, the finest brands of Liquors for Medicinal purposes, cheaper than any place in the city.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, for the best Old Rye Whisky in the city, at lowest prices.

See Advertisement
Of J. W. Barker & Co.'s great sale.

Splendid Winter Suits.
N. Grossmayer & Co., Nos. 47 Fifth street, are selling off at the lowest rates ever known in the city one of the finest and most desirable assortments of ready made clothing that has been offered to the public this season. Call and examine.

Garrett's Scotch Snuff.
Dealers in the above article will find it will observe at McFarlane & McKeown's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, that adjoins.

See Advertisement
Of J. W. Barker & Co.'s great sale.

Will Arrive To-Day.
That most enterprising firm is expected home to-day from the East. Pitcock has been making the most extensive purchases, and intends making a big display during the Holidays. Remember.

Griffith, Gemmell & Co. may flank two of the greatest books of the season, are to be had at Pitcock's, who has a big stock on hand.

Albums, Wallets, Gold Pens—a large and complete assortment at Pitcock's.

Annie Wylie, Leah Hagan, Mrs. Skerrill—photos at Pitcock's.

Morning by Morning—a new book by Spurgeon, at Pitcock's.

Nasella Rava, Vestvali, Hollo, Young America, and very interesting Invisible Photos at Pitcock's.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
For Sponges. No. 84 Market street.

Godfrey & Clark,
No. 357 Liberty street, near the Union Railway Depot, manufacturers and dealers in the best and most durable Paper Sacks and Cotton Bags, ever made in the United States, for putting up Wheat and Buckwheat Flour, in small bulk of from one to fifty pounds, sold for the same price as charged by the Eastern manufacturers, *less the cost and delays of freight.* Godfrey & Clark challenge comparison.

See Advertisement
Of J. W. Barker & Co.'s great sale.

Pittsburgh Female College.
Winter Term opens December 6. Apply immediately.

Rare and Splendid Gifts.
Buy your holiday gifts at No. 6 Diamond, No. 100 Wood street. Every thing in the china, queensware, glass and silver ware, for the table and toilette, in extensive variety, and embracing many art varieties now design never before seen in this part of the country. House keeping articles of all kinds. Call and examine. Goods shown with pleasure.

See Advertisement
Of J. W. Barker & Co.'s great sale.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, for the best Holland Gin in the city.

Godfrey & Clark,
No. 357 Liberty street, near the Union Railway Depot, manufacturers and dealers in the best and most durable paper sacks and cotton bags, ever made in the United States, for putting up Wheat and Buckwheat Flour, in small bulk of from one to fifty pounds, sold for the same price as charged by the Eastern manufacturers, *less the cost and delays of freight.* Godfrey & Clark challenge comparison.

That is His Hobby.
Is a very common remark, but the finest lots of Mobby Horses and Skates we ever saw, is at J. D. Thompson's Brush and Notion House, 210 Liberty street.

Godfrey & Clark,
No. 357 Liberty street, near the Union Railway Depot, manufacturers and dealers in the best and most durable Paper Sacks and Cotton Bags, ever made in the United States, for putting up Wheat and Buckwheat Flour, in small bulk of from one to fifty pounds, sold for the same price as charged by the Eastern manufacturers, *less the cost and delays of freight.* Godfrey & Clark challenge comparison.

See Advertisement
Of J. W. Barker & Co.'s great sale.

Low Priced and Good—The Emerson Piano.
To meet the wants of the great number of persons who desire to possess a piano, but do not feel able to go to the expense of the costliest make and yet would have only a good, substantial one, we have made a most careful examination of all the lowest priced pianos made in the United States. The result of this examination is that we have found those made by W. P. Emerson, to be the best pianos for the price, and the cheapest good pianos ever made. They are most substant ally built, on the soundest acoustic principles; the wood is the best quality properly seasoned; the tone rich and powerful, and the touch easy and elastic; each one is provided with the full iron frame, and overstrung bass. They stand well in tune and wear well in every particular, this we know from actual experience. The difference in price between the Emerson Piano and the more costly makes, is caused by the most rigid economy in the manufacture consistent with excellence, and the saving of labor on those parts, which in no other effect the tone or durability. We do not pretend that the "Emerson" is the lowest priced piano made; many can be bought at a less price, such pianos we do not sell, as having found by our own and others' experience that being so poorly made they soon give way, lose their tone, become harsh and discordant, and give no satisfaction to the owner, but are a constant source of expense and annoyance. A piano of this kind is a bad investment, and really the dearest piano any one can buy. We do not, and will not keep them for sale. Finding the "Emerson" such desirable piano, we stance secured the exclusive agency for them for Pittsburgh and surrounding country, and having made special contracts for a regular weekly supply for a long time to come, we can offer them at such low and advantageous rates All persons desiring the best cheap piano in the market, should not fail to examine the "Emersons" before purchasing any other kind. Liberal discount to clergymen, teachers and seminaries, and others. Chas. C. Mellor & Co., 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. eod

The Gorham Manufacturing Co.,
Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine coin silver plated goods, comprising full dinner and tea services and table ware of every description, of a very superior quality and of new and elegant designs. The plate has been rolled silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they pose as all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and workmanship are undistinguishable from it. The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of solid silver ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of electro-plated wares of such quality and excellence as will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers in the largest cities of the country. no12-wd-1w

The Best Tonic.
Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Combination of Iron, Phosphorus and Cellsaya, known as Ferro—Phosphorated Elixir of Cellsaya. The iron restores color to the blood; the Phosphorus nourishes the tissue of the nerve tissue, and the Cellsaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs.

One pint contains the value of one ounce of Cellsaya, and one teaspoonful a grain of Iron and Phosphorus.

Manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York.
For sale by all Druggists. no17-smSa*

Gold Medal Sparkling Catawba
Wine sold at the lowest rates at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

Still Catawba Wine.
A splendid article sold at low rates at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

James Oaslow,
Notary Public and Claim Agent, will spend the winter at Harrisburg and Washington City. Although a modest young man, James pushes business through, and those having anything to attend to in either of these virile cities had better see him or see he "digits out." He knows one's rights. Leaves on the 26th December. Can be found in the COMMERCIAL Counting Room.

The Best Indigo
For the least money, at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

SHIPPING OIL TO EUROPE FROM ERIE.—A movement is on foot in Erie to organize a transportation company, to ship oil from that port direct to Europe—to any port on the Continent. Mr. A. Brigham, one of the first exporters of oil from the United States, is at the head of the movement, which promises to meet with success.

THE Retrenchment Committee appointed at the last session of Congress hold their sessions in secret, but it has transpired that cotton to the value of $200,000,00 has been seized by the Government, and that already $61 to 62 cents per a tenth of the amount realized has accrued to the Government. At New Orleans, in one transaction, out of about 10,000 or 12,000 bales of cotton seized, the Government got only about 1,200 bales.

ON Saturday night last, about midnight, a mob of about two hundred men entered Lebanon, Ky., seized the jailor, opened the jail, and took out the three robbers—Clem Crowders, Wm. Goode, and Tom Stephens—whom they hanged to a limb of a tree about a mile east of Lebanon. The mob indulged in no other excesses, and left five thieves in jail.

DURING the present rise in the river 131 barges and boats, loaded with coal, arrived at Cincinnati, bringing 1,830,00 bushels, of which all went below but 50,00 bushels.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1866. NO. 72.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Important Cabinet Meeting.

Congressional Caucus Postponed.

No More Removals or Appointments at Present.

Another Dispatch from Napoleon.

The Meeting of the Fortieth Congress.

Reception of Congress Postponed.

Increase of National Bank Note Circulation.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 30, 1866.

The Cabinet.

The last Cabinet meeting prior to the assembling of Congress convened to day, and lasted nearly four hours. The communication of Minister Montholon to Secretary Seward, embracing the details of the telegram from the French Minister of State, relative to the sailing of the transport fleet from Brest to Vera Cruz, to bring away the French troops, was laid before the meeting by the Secretary of State, as the legitimate reply to the lengthy cable telegram sent on Monday last. Portions of the message were read to the Cabinet by the President.

Congressmen Arrived.

There are only thirty Senators and Members thus far in town, and several of them united today in calling a preliminary caucus, To-night, however, it was so evident that it would be unjust to the large number of members still absent, that it was decided to postpone the meeting until some time next week.

No More Removals.

A delegation of Kentuckians, who have been here on office seeking business, were told by the President to day that there would be no more removals from office at present, and that he intended to consider no applications.

Another Dispatch from Napoleon.

The French Legation received to-day another elaborate cable telegram from Napoleon, but decided not to make it public until its nature had been communicated to Secretary Seward.

The Fortieth Congress.

No less than three bills have been prepared for changing the time of the meeting of the Fortieth Congress.

The Message.

The message, it now appears, will not be printed in time to send to the distant papers by mail. The new official aspect in Mexican affairs caused a change in the facts and tone of the message, and necessitated a delay. It will be put in type to-morrow.

Mass Welcome Postponed.

The mass welcome to Congress has been postponed from Saturday to December 14. Owing to the late reconstruction it was found impossible to have it take place.

Thanksgiving Day.

Business was wholly suspended here in observance of the day. The President attended Church.

Statement Denied.

The *Republican* denies that the President will recommend any kind of amendment to the Constitution as stated.

War Department Reports.

The report of the War Department will be mailed to every daily in the West and Western Pennsylvania.

Increase of Circulation.

The Comptroller of Currency will ask that Congress increase the National Bank Note circulation twenty-five millions of dollars for the Southern States.

Welcome Address.

Chief Justice Carter, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has consented to make the opening address for the mines Welcome to Congress on December 3d.

WASHINGTON, November 30, 1866.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The French government has gracefully yielded to the Prudential demand in relation to Mexican affairs. England may prove more obstinate in the case of our demands for indemnity by loosing from the Fenian Brotherhood.

MESSAGE AND REPORTS.

It is understood that the message of the President was to day read to the Cabinet. Most of the reports of the heads of the Departments are in type, and proof slips have been furnished them for revision.

INCREASE OF CURRENCY.

Acting Comptroller Hubbard, in his annual report, will recommend an increase of currency of twenty-five millions, and it is reported Secretary McCulloch will make a similar recommendation.

CAUCUS POSTPONED.

The caucus of Republican Congressmen is postponed to Saturday night.

CHOLERA.

Five or six cases of cholera occurred in Washington this week.

IN THE CITY.

There are now about twenty Senators and some thirty Representatives in the city.

Senator Lane, of Indiana, and Hon. John Wentworth have arrived.

Hon. J. W. Gibness and W. B. Allison, are at Willard's. H. P. H. Bromwell and A. W. Mantion, of Illinois, H. D. Washburn and George W. Julian, of Indiana, and Hon. Thomas Cornell, of New York, are at the Metropolitan. J. W. McClary, of Minnesota, R. R. Stevens, of Ohio, and Hon. Merrell, of Maine, are at the National.

APPOINTMENT.

The President to-day appointed Thomas E. Hayden, of the United States Navy.

NEW STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

The expense of the carpets necessary in fitting up the new State Department exceeds ten thousand dollars. The building is very handsomely carpeted throughout.

JEFF. DAVIS.

The Mississippi Commissioners sent to Washington in behalf of Jeff. Davis, have been informed by the President that they cannot effect nothing more than is being done for Davis.

BELLIGERENT FEELINGS.

A private letter from London says that Secretary Seward's dispatch to Sir Frederick Bruce in regard to Fenian prisoners has awakened belligerent feeling in foreign circles.

AFTER A PARDON.

John C. Breckinridge is petitioning for pardon, and claims that the general terms of surrender awarded to Lee and Johnston included him.

BANQUET.

The banquet which concludes the mass welcome to the Republican members of Congress takes place on Monday evening. Judge Carter, of our Supreme Court, will it is understood, will make the address of welcome.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday and to-day amount to $1,764,500 07.

SPEAKER COLFAX.

Speaker Colfax arrived here to-day, and has taken up his quarters at his former residence, Four and half street.

ANNUAL SUPPER.

The annual supper of the St. Andrew Society of this city, took place at Aman's restaurant, on Ninth street, this evening. Most of the Scotch residents of the city belong to this society. The supper was well attended, and the canny Scots kept up their festivities late into the night.

PROPOSALS OPENED.

Bids for furnishing several hundred thousand iron head blocks for soldiers' graves, were opened at the office of the Quartermaster General this morning. A large number of bids were put in. Representatives from every section of the country were present on the occasion.

REDEMPTION OF CURRENCY.

Officers from Western National banks are already coming here to protest against the proposition that they shall redeem their currency in New York.

COMPENSATION OF CLERKS.

During the present year there have been two hundred and eighty-eight resignations of clerks in the Treasury Department, mostly on account of the inadequate compensation now allowed. A very strong effort will be made at the next session of Congress to get the pay of these employees of the Government increased.

THE REVENUE BUREAU.

Geo. H. Woods has been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Illinois. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will return on Wednesday next. During his absence Mr. Thomas Harlan, Assistant Commissioner, is acting Commissioner. The new contract stationary for the Internal Revenue Bureau has been awarded to Isbarney & Towle, of this city, although the *Star* this evening contradicts the statement. The contract has not been executed, and as their bids are largely below the blackest office of the article, there is some doubt whether they will be executed.

THE CROWD COLLECTING.

The capitol and public buildings have been thronged to day by an unusual number of visitors. The rotunda has hardly ever presented a gayer appearance during the most exciting session of Congress.

POSTAL TREATY.

The Postoffice Department has agreed on preliminary cases for a postal treaty with Great Britain. The articles remain to be formally executed, and the time fixed for its operation. It is expected that the treaty will be in full force by or before January, 1868, at which time the present postal treaty between United States and Great Britain expired.

IMPEACHMENT.

By nearly all of the members present the impeachment project is reported as a matter not seriously contemplated by any considerable number of the Republican members.

MEETING OF MEMBERS.

Pursuant to a call published this morning for a preliminary meeting to hold a caucus of Republican members of Congress, five Republican members met this evening in the Hall of the House of Representatives, but after the interchange of social greetings, concluded to postpone any organization of the proposed caucus until to morrow night, when a full attendance is expected. Only thirty members of Congress have as yet arrived, and no definite programme of legislation appears to have been agreed upon.

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BY THE CABLE.

American Thanksgiving in England.

Spain, Chile and Peru

CARLOTTA'S CASE MORE SERIOUS.

Further Arrests of Fenians.

American Thanksgiving in England.

LONDON, November 29.—The American residents in this city gave a banquet to-day, as an observance of their National Thanksgiving. There was quite a large attendance, and after appropriate religious ceremonies, the customary edibles incident to an American Thanksgiving dinner were heartily discussed. Patriotic speeches were made, most of which referred, in fitting terms, to the great future of their native land under the blessings of peace.

Peace Between Spain and South American States.

MADRID, November 29.—It is stated in official quarters that an early peace will be satisfactorily arranged between the Spanish Government and the allied governments of Chile and Peru.

Treaty Approved.

VIENNA, November 29.—The Chambers have approved the terms of the recent treaty of peace.

Fears for Carlotta.

PARIS, November 29.—It is announced that the illness of the Empress Carlotta has assumed a more serious aspect, and fears are entertained that it will soon prove fatal.

Arrest of Fenians.

DUBLIN, November 29.—The British officials throughout Ireland continue to make arrests of persons supposed to be interested in the Fenian movement.

Rumor Denied.

VIENNA, November 29.—It is semi-officially stated that there is no truth in the report that troops are being concentrated in Galicia.

Early Return of Maximilian.

PARIS, November 29.—It is now announced that the Emperor Maximilian is expected to arrive here early in December.

Shipping Intelligence.

LONDON, November 29.—The steamship Union from New York on the 7th inst., has arrived in the Thames.

SOUTHAMPTON, November 29.—The steamship Hanse, from New York on the 17th, arrived here to-day, and sailed for Bremen. The steamship Borussia, from New York, 17th, has arrived, and sailed again for Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL, November 29.—The steamship Columbia, from New Orleans, has arrived.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Noon, November 29.—Consols opened at 89¾ for money. The opening prices of American securities were as follows: United States 5-20's, 70¼; Illinois Central shares, 77; Erie Railway shares, 47.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, November 29—Noon.—The cotton market is steady; sales to-day estimated at 8,000 bales; Middling Uplands 10¼d.

Breadstuffs—The market is easier. Common has declined to 30s. 6d. per quarter for Mixed Western.

LIVERPOOL, November 29—Evening.—Cotton market easier, although not quotably changed, sales to day 8,000 bales; Middling Uplands at 10¼d.

Breadstuffs—The market remains quiet and easier.

LIVERPOOL, November 29—Evening.—Provisions—Market steady. Tallow firmer and tending upwards. Petroleum market quiet; refined quoted at 1s. 6d.

THE FENIANS.

Movements of James Stephens.

Arms Shipped to Ireland.

British Troops in Dublin.

Insurrection in Ireland Within Ten Days.

The Situation in Canada

Another Raid Anticipated.

The Torch to be Used in England.

NEW YORK, November 30.—Considerable activity appears to prevail at the Fenian Headquarters. It is stated here that the English will have as much as they want to do in stamping out fires in Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, London and other places, soon. Intelligence from Ireland is anxiously watched for.

NEW YORK, November 29.—The *Tribune* says it is certain that James Stephens has left the city for parts unknown, and the company in command of his followers and adherents. There is no unusual excitement. Colonel Kelly returned some days since from unknown parts, and has preserved a very mysterious reticence ever since. It is understood in Fenian circles that a vessel was sent outside of Sandy Hook at a late hour on Thursday evening, with four hundred revolvers and two hundred rifles for a local wreck. Several cars were burned, seven persons killed and many wounded.

LATER.—The collision on the Charleston road was more serious than at first reported. Twenty persons were killed instantly. The Baggage and Express cars took fire, consuming the contents, together with the mail and bodies of the killed. Mr. Jones, the baggage master was caught in the wreck, and, although unhurt, was burned to death, the passengers being unable to render assistance on account of the fire. Three freight cars, two second class passenger cars, and two engines were destroyed. No passengers were injured. The accident resulted from the conductor, Slaton, running behind time.

Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

CHARLESTON, S. C., November 30.—The Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company has been re-organized. A dividend on ten thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each, is declared in trust for a second lien to the first mortgage bondholders.

Repeal of the Revenue Law.

PHILADELPHIA, November 30.—The *News* of this city, has an elaborate and able leading article this morning, taking ground in favor of the repeal of all Internal Revenue laws, and demonstrates the practicability of doing so without damage to Government finances.

The *Daily News* says several prominent officers of Col. Roberts's staff waited on Colonel Kelly, the deputy U. S. H., yesterday, pledging themselves to co-operate with the civil authority as soon as the order was given.

MONTREAL, November 30.—The arrangements for the removal of the Fenian prisoners from the jail in this city to Sweetsburg are completed, but the prisoners will be escorted by a strong guard. Great fears are entertained of a raid from the Fenian frontier on Sunday for the release the prisoners. Judge Johnson, the presiding Judge during the trial, informed the Crown authorities that he would not sit in Court after four o'clock P. M. unless a strong guard of regulars were introduced in the village. The greatest excitement is manifested in the city over the news of an outbreak in Ireland. The leading citizens of the city had a grand ball at the Hall of the American Hotel this evening.

TORONTO, C. W., November 30.—No decision has been given as to whether new trials in the Fenian cases would be granted.

The first consignment of Snider rifles was received here to day, and served out to the seventeenth regiment.

QUEBEC, C. E., November 30.—It is anticipated that a raid from Vermont will be attempted when the Fenian prisoners are brought to trial in the district of Beauce. The marauders are said to be assembling at Highgate and St. Albans, and the expert declared to be on hand at the American hotel this evening.

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NEW YORK, November 30.—The *Herald's* Montreal special says: The Canadian Government will discharge the Fenian prisoners if the United States Government will withdraw the writs shall not make another raid on the Provinces. The prisoners are to be released on Saturday. The leading city known witnesses have been ordered there. The news from Ireland has caused great excitement, and the general opinion was that Canada would now have to look to Dublin with the United States, rather than British Government for pay the claims for the Alabama damages.

NEW YORK, November 30.—There is quite a lively time in Canada. The Fenians have considerable contributions of money and arms are being received in all parts. Recruiting goes on. The reorganization of circles is rapidly progressing, and many men are joining the military organizations.

NEW YORK, November 30.—The *Daily News* says a raised head several days since from Canada, and is a correct port to prey on English commerce.

Accident on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

NASHVILLE, November 28.—A collision occurred on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, four miles beyond Corinth, between the passenger and freight trains, both of which were a total wreck. Several cars were burned, seven persons killed and many wounded.

LATER.—The collision on the Charleston road was more serious than at first reported. Twenty persons were killed instantly. The Baggage and Express cars took fire, consuming the contents, together with the mail and bodies of the killed. Mr. Jones, the baggage master was caught in the wreck, and, although unhurt, was burned to death, the passengers being unable to render assistance on account of the fire. Three freight cars, two second class passenger cars, and two engines were destroyed. No passengers were injured. The accident resulted from the conductor, Slaton, running behind time.

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MEXICO.

Final Settlement of the Question.

French Troops to be Immediately Withdrawn.

Bazaine Waiting for Gen. Sherman.

MAXIMILIAN AT ORIZABA.

Jalapa Surrendered to the Liberals.

Steamers Seized on the Rio Grande.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 30.

The French Minister received a dispatch to-day by cable from Monstier, the French Minister of State, announcing that fourteen vessels would sail immediately from Brest for Vera Cruz, where the French troops in Mexico were required to rendezvous for their embarkation to France. Ten additional vessels will leave by the middle of December. By the 15th of January all the French troops will probably be out of Mexico. This leaves an unfortunately and finally the Franco Mexican muddle.

Second Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—The dispatch sent you exclusively last night, and forwarded by Napoleon to the French Minister here, announcing that he was about to send a fleet to Vera Cruz, from Brest, to remove the French troops from Mexico, is regarded as finally and authoritively settling the Mexican muddle, so far as the French are concerned. The official telegram received from Monstier, the French Minister of State, was communicated by Minister Montholon, to the President and Secretary Seward, on yesterday, and was made public at Montholon's request.

By Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, November 29.—A morning paper says the French Minister at Washington has furnished the State Department with the names of twenty-six transports which are about to sail from France to convey the Mexican expeditionary corps by the end of December. Rapid transports have been ready, for nearly a month, to take on board the troops, but adverse winds have prevented their departure. Marshal Bazaine has expressed his self anxious for the arrival of Gen. Sherman, to whom he intends surrendering his command.

NEW ORLEANS, November 29.—The steamship Alliance arrives from Vera Cruz to-day, with Mexican dates to the 25th. Maximilian's baggage had arrived at Vera Cruz, but he was still at Orizaba, at which place he had been for the past three weeks as a private gentleman.

Bazaine was at Puebla with the Imperial troops and garrisoned by the Imperialists. The cannibalistic Liberals, several days ago, attacked Puebla, but were repulsed with heavy slaughter. The Imperialist troops were driven out in the open country, and cut off from all supplies. The final assault was made on the 15th, when the Imperialists forced their surrendered prisons of war. On the 16th, Col. Dupeux, with one thousand troops, arrived from Vera Cruz, and on the 17th, Gen. Bazaine, leaving the surrender, he returned to Orizaba.

The Alliance had several interviews with the American and French Consuls at this port.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—The following dispatches were received by General Grant concerning the crossing of the Rio Grande by General Sedgewick:

GALVESTON, TEXAS, November 27.—I learn that General Sedgewick has crossed from Brownsville into Matamoras, under instructions to protect foreign American commerce there. Should this prove true, I will order his immediate return. Should he have improvised and disclaim any indorsement of the movement.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General Commanding.

A response was immediately telegraphed to General Sheridan inquiring if the report of Sedgewick with the first verification of the latter's reported movement, and to disavow any hostile rendezvous of United States.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—Much speculation has been indulged in as to the actual movement of the French troops, and the object impelling Minister Campbell to Mexico the present time. Some have supposed it an advisor to that gentleman, both regarded as affairs in Mexico and minister movements, but require a new disposition of our troops but these conjectures are without foundation, and with regard to the removal of his army, it is not thought such a necessity will occur. The last advices received from Minister Campbell in Maximilian is that he was at Orizaba, the French troops were moving on the road to Vera Cruz, and that many of the Imperialists in Mexico unless he formally resigned his crown.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—The Marquis de Montholon, French Minister, has received no cable despatch, and has received none this morning. He received, however, by steamer, information that Napoleon would withdraw the entire army French troops from Mexico, these words were to sail in two divisions of three each, and Marquis de Montholon is confident that by the middle of January, the last of the French troops will be out of Mexico. In view of these facts he thinks it strange the persistency with which the American press insists upon accompanying the withdrawal of troops from France, as it does the good faith of the Emperor. The Minister has not been to the State Department to-day, and there read the pleasure of meeting Secretary Romero, the Mexican Minister, for the first time since the news of the fall of the Empire. The recognition was mutual and cordial.

NEW YORK, November 30.—The *World's* Washington dispatch says: No one who has had any discussion from the French Minister, Montholon, can doubt that the principal reason given by Napoleon for the delay in withdrawing the French troops is, that the latter will not be severely pressed by the Mexican forces that it was dangerous to attempt the withdrawal under military situation he became easier. Regarding the military status of affairs the withdrawal of the French troops is considered as now wholly supersedeing General Sherman's mission.

GALVESTON, November 28.—There is something in the wind among the Mexican affairs. The private steamer Elizabeth Bell, has been hired by the military authorities to carry a bearer of dispatches to Brazos. The weather has delayed her departure.

GALVESTON, November 30.—It is not true that General Sheridan is hugging Juan Cortina with troops. Your agents have not given any such report, which originated from some disappointed office seeker. Gen. Sheridan has assigned and organized twenty-five thousand Fenians, who must be thoroughly armed and organized. It is hoped that possible, however, that peaceable arrangements may be made with Juarez, although unhurt, was buried to death, the passengers being unable to render assistance on account of the fire. Three freight cars, two second class passenger cars, and two engines were destroyed. No passengers were injured. The accident resulted from the conductor, Slaton, running behind time.

Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

CHARLESTON, S. C., November 30.—The Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company has been re-organized. A dividend on ten thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each, is declared in trust for a second lien to the first mortgage bondholders.

Repeal of the Revenue Law.

PHILADELPHIA, November 30.—The *News* of this city, has an elaborate and able leading article this morning, taking ground in favor of the repeal of all Internal Revenue laws, and demonstrates the practicability of doing so without damage to Government finances.

The *Daily News* says several prominent officers of Col. Roberts's staff waited on Colonel Kelly, the deputy U. S. H., yesterday, pledging themselves to co-operate with the civil authority as soon as the order was given.

MONTREAL, November 30.—The arrangements for the removal of the Fenian prisoners from the jail in this city to Sweetsburg are completed, but the prisoners will be escorted by a strong guard. Great fears are entertained of a raid from the Fenian frontier on Sunday for the release the prisoners. Judge Johnson, the presiding Judge during the trial, informed the Crown authorities that he would not sit in Court after four o'clock P. M. unless a strong guard of regulars were introduced in the village. The greatest excitement is manifested in the city over the news of an outbreak in Ireland. The leading citizens of the city had a grand ball at the Hall of the American Hotel this evening.

TORONTO, C. W., November 30.—No decision has been given as to whether new trials in the Fenian cases would be granted.

The first consignment of Snider rifles was received here to day, and served out to the seventeenth regiment.

QUEBEC, C. E., November 30.—It is anticipated that a raid from Vermont will be attempted when the Fenian prisoners are brought to trial in the district of Beauce. The marauders are said to be assembling at Highgate and St. Albans, and the expert declared to be on hand at the American hotel this evening.

NEW YORK, November 30.—The *Herald's* Montreal special says: The Canadian Government will discharge the Fenian prisoners if the United States Government will withdraw the writs shall not make another raid on the Provinces. The prisoners are to be released on Saturday. The leading city known witnesses have been ordered there. The news from Ireland has caused great excitement, and the general opinion was that Canada would now have to look to Dublin with the United States, rather than British Government for pay the claims for the Alabama damages.

NEW YORK, November 30.—There is quite a lively time in Canada. The Fenians have considerable contributions of money and arms are being received in all parts. Recruiting goes on. The reorganization of circles is rapidly progressing, and many men are joining the military organizations.

NEW YORK, November 30.—The *Daily News* says a raised head several days since from Canada, and is a correct port to prey on English commerce.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Forthcoming Treasury Report.

Flattering Condition of the Finances

Reduction of the Debt $193,637,721.

NEW YORK, November 29.—The forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Treasury of National Finances has been completed and printed for distribution to the country on the day of its presentation to Congress. The views which it will present will not be new, in so far as a line of financial policy laid down, yet the *resume* of facts and figures will show the national financial situation to be in a much more flattering condition than at the opening of the first session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress, or at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1865.

The coming report will show that the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, was one of great prosperity. The balance of the Treasury on that day stood as follows: Cash on hand June 30, 1865, $858,309 15; cash on hand June 30, 1865, $130 689,-815 19; net gain $120,811,506 01. The gold on hand was not estimated at currency value, or else the balance would have exceeded $150,000,000.

The receipts and expenditures for the years 1865-66, the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, are as follows: Receipts from customs in gold-$179,046,650 61; from public bonds, $663,031 05; from direct tax, $1,974,754 12; from internal revenue, $309,226,812 81; miscellaneous sources, $65,-125,999 46. Total receipts from all sources, $558,-099,105 06.

This revenue, it is believed, exceeds in amount that of any other nation on the globe for the same period.

EXPENDITURES.

Civil, foreign and miscellaneous, $41,009,-965 96; pensions and Indians $16,259,030 14; war, $284,145,701 82; navy, $13,519,032 21; interest, $133,071,757 27. Total, $508,947,387 70.

Total receipts.....$558,099,105 06
Total expenditures.....508,947,387 70

Excess of receipts.....$ 37,691,837 36

This excess of receipts all occurred during the last few months of the fiscal year, and is not a correct index of the ability of the Government to liquidate its debts. For instance, the war expenditures for the quarter ending September 30, 1865, were $165,000,000; but during the quarter ending June 30, 1865, they were but $12,000,000. The navy expenditures for the same period were $9,000,000, but $85,000 15. The year ending December 31, 1865, showed a deficiency in the Treasury of $69,000,000, but six months from that time, June 30, 1866, there was an excess of receipts over expenditures of nearly $37,000,000. The estimates of the War Department for expenditures for the coming fiscal year would be $240,000,000 less than for 1865 were it not for the equalizing bounty bill passed at the last session; but the revenue from all sources for the next fiscal year is estimated by the Secretary in the neighborhood of $200,-000,000. The first quarter of the present fiscal year is estimated within $50,000,000, including interest on the matured debt, and a fair sum over for a cash balance.

The Treasury has withdrawn from circulation during the past few months the limit of ten millions of dollars of paper money. The amount of United States legal tender notes in circulation on the 31st ult., was $356,000,000. The most important and gratifying fact of one report will be in the reduction of the public debt. It will be shown that the public debt has been reduced during the past twelve months nearly two hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The actual figures of the reduction are $193,637,721. Seven millions will be required to meet the legal tenders for their face, have cancelled, and temporary loans reduced nine millions. Three millions of seven per cent. bonds issued for National Banks has been issued, which, with the fractional currency, has given a circulation, medium of nearly $700,000,000, not including the fractional currency. On the 1st inst. the amount of authorized National Bank notes reached $300,000,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury will not present new financial views, but will simply state that he

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1866.

OUR columns of sermons afford proof that Thanksgiving Day was a good day inside the churches—clear, luminous, bracing, and delightful with reddened cheeks and beauty. But outside, in the streets, seen through windows—pah! it was the most sombre, drizzly, clammy, Pittsburghy of Pittsburgh days. We give our readers the inside view. Of the skies under which they may enjoy them, we have no control, but we wish them inside clearness and enjoyment in the perusal.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL—which will be ready Thursday morning—will contain all the Sermons published to-day, beside twenty-five columns of other matter. Parties wishing this edition of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL should leave their orders at the counter as early as possible.

THE intelligence from Mexico is interesting. MAXIMILIAN had not left the country, although his baggage was packed. He was staying at Orizaba, as a private gentleman—which means, we presume, that he had ceased to be an official personage. The Imperialists had suffered fresh reverses, and an American Protectorate was regarded as the only solution the difficulties of the country could have.

TO GIVE up the Constitutional Amendment for anything else, would be too much like the conduct of some over-pampered children, whose toys are thrown away as soon as they get them and handle them a little. It would be the more childish in this case, because the article is no toy nor trifle, and because the more it is examined the better it appears.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The press and people of this State are very generally canvassing the question, who shall succeed Mr. COWAN as the United States Senate? The excellence of the temper with which the Republicans—to whom the choice is confided—are debating it, is not only noticeable, but greatly to be commended. The determination to place in Mr. COWAN'S seat a true man, one faithful to the grand ideas involved in the great military contest—which triumphed then, and which the people are fully determined shall triumph in the great civil contest that is going on—is very clear. The list of distinguished gentlemen from which the selection is likely to be made, is not calculated to occasion the slightest apprehension how thoroughly this resolution will be carried out. Should any one of those who have been proposed be chosen, the will of the people will be accurately registered in the Senate.

From all that we are able to gather from public and private sources, the conclusion is forced upon us, that the contest lies between Governor CURTIN and Gen. CAMERON, and that nothing is likely to happen to change this. Of course, we would prefer first to have the Senator located in the West, where we think it belongs—but, as we have said, this question seems to have been already overlaid by the shape which the canvass has taken. As between the two distinguished gentlemen named, we should not be a faithful chronicler of public events and the signs of the times, did we not say that, while the former is the choice of the State, public sentiment preponderates largely in favor of Governor CURTIN. The reasons for this are doubtless various, but probably the strongest is based on the really able and incomparably successful manner in which he has administered the affairs of this great Commonwealth during the last six years—a period of unexampled difficulties—a period when those occupying public stations fell or rose, according to the manner of men they were, and the qualities that were in them.

This, we believe, is the correct statement of the Senatorial canvass as it is at present, and we believe it is the opinion of the best observers, that it is not likely to change materially between this and the day of election.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION

Paris correspondents aver that the news of SHERMAN'S departure for Mexico "struck the French Government press almost dumb." The note of Mr. SEWARD last week, demanding the speedy and complete fulfillment of the agreement for the evacuation of Mexico by the French forces, seems to have materially quickened the perceptions and hastened the movements of the French Emperor, and given a permanent solution to the whole matter. Through our special Washington dispatches, we learn that the French minister there has received a dispatch from his Government to the effect that the embarkation of the French from Mexico will be commenced at once and completed within less brief time as possible, transports having already been provided for that service. After this, the way of the CAMPBELL-SHERMAN mission in Mexico will be tolerably clear. The MAXIMILIAN usurpation having failed totally, the legitimate Government—which is that of which JUAREZ is the head—at once becomes the head of the nation. Over the Republic is sway will gradually be extended, and with the authorized representatives negotiations will speedily, if they have not already been, opened. The idea of a Protectorate on the part of the United States, does not necessarily grow out of the present state of things. Possibly some help from us to restore order—some advances to meet the immediate financial necessities of the resurrected Republic, to be paid for by the cession of territory, may become necessary. It may happen, also, that certain questions originally existing between France and Mexico may become questions between France and the United States. These questions, and kindred ones, will probably come up at no distant day. The progress of the mission and the development of the objects to be served, will be watched with deep interest by the whole country.

WHO DID IT?

That the Empire of Mexico has proved a failure remains no longer a matter of doubt. It is an event in current history, although the history of the event is not yet laid open to public view. The Emperor and his Court came into the Republic of Mexico like an apparition, and they have vanished like one. The antecedents of MAXIMILIAN'S enthronement are not well known, and still less the consequences that may follow his abdication and departure from the country.

Curiosity, however, cannot repress the inquiry, What or who caused him to go? Was it the steady push of the Liberals in arms, sustaining the claims of the Republic? Was it the Church party resenting, in its way, the appropriation of their funds for secular purposes? Was it the shrewd French Emperor, disappointed and embarrassed by the issue of our internal contest? Was it Washington diplomacy, under the auspices of the Monroe doctrine? Or was it the result of all these agencies converging, though independent of each other, upon a throne not established nor supported by right?

BEECHER AS A NOVELIST.

HENRY WARD BEECHER is to receive from BONNER $10,000 for the novel which he is to write—or is writing—for the New York *Ledger*. He has withdrawn from the field of lecturing, to write the novel, which will be commenced in the *Ledger* early in next year.

THE Boston *Advertiser* thinks the first effect of the outbreak in Ireland will be "the execution of the Fenian prisoners in Canada," for, remarks that paper, "the English nature is cruel when its fears are aroused."

THE UNITED STATES AND THE CONFEDERATE AGENTS.—Mr. Morse, the American Consul in London, writes to the Secretary of State: "The statement which recently appeared in the Liverpool *Albion*, in relation to the settlement between the United States and the firm of Fraser, Trenholm & Co., late agents of the so called Confederate States, did not emanate from any member of the arrangement. The title of the United States to the property in question is not in the least impaired because it has been for a time in the hands of said firm, or under their control, was duly and distinctly recognized and confirmed, subject only to the payment of a reasonable compensation for services rendered, for the present in the hands of said firm, in the manner following the close of the United States.

THE Boston *Post's* special says: The Conservative Union members who have arrived in Washington have called in considerable numbers at the White House during the last few days, and found Mr. JOHNSON disposed to talk very candidly and freely upon the political situation. He informs them that he will refuse to be forced into any course in Congress, and will not be driven to extremes. He is determined to let events take their natural course, and to let that pertinent to the Executive proceed slowly towards the restoration of the Southern States, in the opposition of the Radical mode of reconstruction he has not made. *Quo vide.*

THANKSGIVING DAY.

It is Observance in the Churches.

Discourses of Revs. W. J. Reid, Alex. Clark, A. Bonnerman, J. R. Kerr, A. K. Bell, Henry D. Moore, W. H. Beadle, Jno. G. Brown, D. D., D. C. Page, D. D., John Douglas, D. D., C. A. Dickey, S. T. Scovel, and E. B. Snyder.

Thursday was very generally observed in this city as a day of thanksgiving, in accordance with the proclamations of the President of the United States and the Governor of Pennsylvania. Notwithstanding the rain, which fell almost incessantly during the day, the churches were well attended, and the discourses delivered were of an eloquent and appropriate character. The following are the reports of many of them:

NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

By Rev. William J. Reid, Pastor of First U. P. Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh.

TEXT: Ps 104:14-15. Rid me and deliver me from the hand of strange children whose mouth speaketh vanity and their right hand is a right hand of falsehood: that our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth; that our daughters may be as corner stones polished after the similitude of a palace; that our garners may be full, affording all manner of store; that our sheep may bring forth thousands and ten thousands in our streets; that our oxen may be strong to labor; that there be no breaking in or going out; that there be no complaining in our streets. Happy is that people that is in such a case: yea, happy is that people whose God is the Lord.

THE ELEMENTS OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

1. The education of the young. David expresses this idea in such a way that it will not easily be forgotten. "That our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth; that our daughters may be as corner stones, polished after the similitude of a palace." He first leads us into a garden. Flowers fill the air with fragrance, stately trees invite the weary to repose beneath their shadow, vines are laden with the precious clusters, thrifty plants on every hand give complete assurance that when the present flowers fade, and vines cease their fruitfulness, others will be ready to take their places and fill the garden with plenty and beauty. Like these thrifty plants are the sons of a prosperous nation.

Then the Psalmist leads us to the royal palace. He shows us its towering pillars and solid wall, and interior elegance. He then points out the sacred stones, and stands a right hand of fellowship, that our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth; that our daughters may be as corner stones polished after the similitude of a palace; that our garners may be full, affording all manner of store; that our sheep may bring forth thousands and ten thousands in our streets; that our oxen may be strong to labor; that there be no breaking in or going out; that there be no complaining in our streets. Happy is that people that is in such a case; yea, happy is that people whose God is the Lord.

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2. An abundance of the necessaries of life is the result of a high degree of prosperity, and is joined to the text. "That our garners may be full, affording all manner of store; that our sheep may bring forth thousands and ten thousands in our streets; that our oxen may be strong to labor." The Psalmist says nothing of the luxuries of life. He speaks only of its necessaries, for luxuries are the part of the prosperous nation. In David's estimation, that nation was prosperous whose garners and flocks furnished a plentiful supply of food. Whatever else a nation has in the element of prosperity, for it has within its bounds the elements that are thought necessary to continue national prosperity.

3. Freedom from war is the next element of prosperity mentioned in the text. "That there be no breaking in nor going out"—that is, that there be no breaking in or going out of hostile armies, or war among the people. "That there be no complaining in our streets." This is rather an indirect way of speaking of national prosperity. Still the sign and the thing signified are so closely related that we may regard them as identical. The complaints in our streets, especially in wartimes in our Republic, are numerous. Complaints are heard on every hand. And every one, acquainted with the state of the country, knows that our civil life must know that these complaints are not without cause.

4. An acknowledgement of God is the last mentioned and most important element of national prosperity. "Happy is that people whose God, in some measure, in its Constitution and in the character of its rulers, has endeavored to make in this direction; and that this attainment is made, we have no right to expect the full prosperity of the nation. "Whose God is the Lord."

THE MEANS OF ACQUIRING NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

This is clearly expressed by the Psalmist in the prayer, "Rid me and deliver me from the hand of strange children, whose mouth speaketh vanity and their right hand is a right hand of falsehood." Wicked men are here aptly described as "strange children," whose mouth speaketh vanity and their right hand is a right hand of falsehood. But our daughters may be as corner stones polished after the similitude of a palace, in spite of wicked men, and our garners may be full, affording all manner of store, in spite of wicked men, and our sheep may bring forth thousands and ten thousands in our streets, in spite of wicked men, and our oxen may be strong to labor, in spite of wicked men, and there be no breaking in or going out, in spite of wicked men, and there be no complaining in our streets, in spite of wicked men, and happy is that people whose God is the Lord, in spite of wicked men.

No wonder our brave boys heard the bugle call! No wonder they rallied and more ed to battle fields away! No wonder their noble hearts burned within them, and that their lips did utter awful words in speech, and song and play, er.

But treason's double hundred thousand men in arms, skilled, fierce and valiant, and their allies in the North, have been conquered and the old flag has been borne forth. Traitors triumphed and brought her bounteous all. Liberty our guests to bless, to pity, to forgive. The victory has been won, and vet we were not ours. It was also, if they but knew it, it was our enemy, indeed, not our party; it is the Union saved, not the North. Our sons, our brothers, our fearless basis of right and duty, and battling for them, he would have us to share with us equally their hardships, they intelligently threw themselves into a struggle which they felt to be God's and truth's cause. "He that is not with me is against me," was the language of the Master, and to the friends that elected him to office, "He speaks vanity," he declares with insufficiency, "and their right hand is a right hand of falsehood," for he has made promises he has not performed. He has not done what he said he would for such men give us deliverance! Not by the poison of the asp is under their tongue, for it is deceitful and brutal and sinful. Not even by impeachment for this is the last resort against officers who have proved by legal authority and their country's constitution as a plaything, or by quitting them around us in every legislative assembly, for the Lord is the every legal branch of our Government, that the Executive is no longer to be the friends that elected him to office. He speaks vanity," for he declares with insufficiency, "and their right hand is a right hand of falsehood," for he has made promises he has not performed. He has not done what he said he would for such men give us deliverance! Not by the poison of the asp is under their tongue, for it is deceitful and brutal and sinful. Not even by impeachment for this is the last resort against officers who have proved by legal authority and their country's constitution as a plaything, or by quitting them around us in every legislative assembly, for the Lord is the every legal branch of our Government, that the Executive is no longer to be the friends that elected him to office. He speaks vanity," for he declares with insufficiency, "and their right hand is a right hand of falsehood," for he has made promises he has not performed. He has not done what he said he would for such men give us deliverance! Not by the poison of the asp is under their tongue, for it is deceitful and brutal and sinful. Not even by impeachment for this is the last resort against officers who have proved by legal authority and their country's constitution as a plaything, or by quitting them around us in every legislative assembly, for the Lord is the every legal branch of our Government, that the Executive is no longer to be the friends that elected him to office.

Yet, and now, all the people, old and every year repeat the teachings of plenty and health, instead of pestilence and famine, and the blessings of peace instead of the horrors of war. With gratitude that hymns itself in heaven, "the Lord's name is to be praised," from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same, this individual, this family, this nation, this world are to-day to be praised. Thank God, we shall be no more use for help, or hand, or hound, or overseer, as parts of a system of human slavery, or for the buying or selling of human souls for gold. The fetters are free, and the accursed institution has sunk into the depths of hell, and the image, is itself destroyed. Now comes a new duty—a high privilege, indeed—to train up these little ones of them who have been so often offended, into an intelligent understanding of the new life before them, and to lead the Republic triumphant they were forced downward into chattlehood, now, under the manhood and citizenship. The first Bible has been taken forward, safe and solid; and now it becomes a religious obligation and privilege with our own. Let us be thankful for so much sectarianism got ruled. We are willing that the belief of Presbyterians, Methodists, and no more be a part of our distinguishing title among Christians, Baptists, and the Anglo-Methodists now, without a creed that requires any qualifying term to express its parentage, or to prove its truth. The first Bible reaches circumscribed barriers, that recognizes the right of laymen to read and judge for themselves, and that first principles of a Methodism for the People, and embraces Christians everywhere. The Bible is the only one already spanning the moral heavens, wherein all the different shades of evangelical truth are blending in harmonious unity. The followers of Jesus are taking hand in hand, and introducing into its earliest purity the rent fragments of Christ's original garments—shameful as his robe of cast of purple and Pilate's lots—and are to be worn as the only manifest raiment of unity and love. May this blessed work go on, and the whole world unit, until

"One song shall employ all lands; and
Earth roll's this rapturous hosanna round."

3. We are free from debt. Thank God. We is costly, and our nation is in debt. But she is young and healthful; and she will work out every dollar of obligation, and be all the stronger happier in the effort. Peace through war puts a halleluiah on thirty millions of people, and the anthem will swell and sound on through the generations to come, until hundreds of millions of free people like unto it, and in speech and their opinions, and in voicing in speech and song the worship of the Lord, shall ask, "What has money spent in procuring such a wealth as this?" Send the question through the roaring of the sea, and on through the mountains of the tyrannies of Europe, and listen for an answer that shall tell you now many free institutions. But our peace has cost us the lives of our brethren, and slaughtered nations and kindreds of our blood, warm kindred blood to us? Is our Republican pulse the feebler, and our honest homes the less dear?

Ah, the fallen loyalists, the sleeping soldiers in their shrouds of blue and graves among the trees of the Wilderness, are more powerful in their dust, than would be a thousand fold as many untrifled living ones in the dress parade of party, or battling in vain words, our missing brothers are not absent in spirit. They accomplished their mission, they rest from their labors, "and their works do follow them." "I have read some," where, that in the Old World there are Legions of Honor—secret, mighty, and powerful institution forbids the creation of such a royal class in this land of political levels, yet Providence provides, from here, above the Constitution a Legion of Honor. They wear no badge of scarlet, or golden paraphernalia, no jewels of silken velvet, no medallions set with diamonds, no ribbons of satin set with pearls. All such marks of royalty, slavery, stolen or bought. The Legion of Honor wear inherent, inalienable badges. They were not born into it, nor studied its requirements. They went out as obscure soldiers into the storm of battle, into the fire of receiving shot and shell, and fell on the swords, and received their decorations there. Every scar is an insignia of freedom to be worn through life and to the grave, and by generation. And in the grand days before us, this order of nobility will be honored in the streets and smiles and flowers. No longer they linger among men, the more tenderly and gratefully shall they be loved. Their memory shall be loved one of them is laid to rest.

Such a people, dear friends, is worth its cost of money properly. Its cost is life—of blood and tears and fasting and prison gloom, of sufferings far beyond the battle field.

Yes, thank God, for the news still trembles as glad tidings of great joy on the heart, the cruel war is over, and peace, prosperity, and unassembled this day, as in the past, around the happy hearth-stone and in the sacred temples of God, to offer up their thanksgivings with them, and that their lips did utter awful words in speech, and song and play, er.

But treason's double hundred thousand men in arms, skilled, fierce and valiant, and their allies in the North, have been conquered and the old flag has been borne forth. Traitors triumphed and brought her bounteous all. Liberty our guests to bless, to pity, to forgive. The victory has been won, and yet we were not ours. It was also, if they but knew it, it was our enemy, indeed, not our party; it is the Union saved, not the North. Our sons, our brothers, our fearless basis of right and duty, and battling for them, he would have us to share with us equally their hardships, they intelligently threw themselves into a struggle which they felt to be God's and truth's cause. "He that is not with me is against me," was the language of the Master, and to the friends that elected him to office. He speaks vanity," for he declares with insufficiency, "and their right hand is a right hand of falsehood," for he has made promises he has not performed. He has not done what he said he would for such men give us deliverance! Not by the poison of the asp is under their tongue, for it is deceitful and brutal and sinful. Not even by impeachment for this is the last resort against officers who have proved by legal authority and their country's constitution as a plaything, or by quitting them around us in every legislative assembly, for the Lord is the every legal branch of our Government, that the Executive is no longer to be the friends that elected him to office. He speaks vanity," for he declares with insufficiency, "and their right hand is a right hand of falsehood," for he has made promises he has not performed. He has not done what he said he would for such men give us deliverance! Not by the poison of the asp is under their tongue, for it is deceitful and brutal and sinful. Not even by impeachment for this is the last resort against officers who have proved by legal authority and their country's constitution as a plaything, or by quitting them around us in every legislative assembly, for the Lord is the every legal branch of our Government, that the Executive is no longer to be the friends that elected him to office.

Yet, and now, all the people, old and every year repeat the teachings of plenty and health, instead of pestilence and famine, and the blessings of peace instead of the horrors of war. With gratitude that hymns itself in heaven, "the Lord's name is to be praised," from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same, this individual, this family, this nation, this world are to-day to be praised. Thank God, we shall be no more use for help, or hand, or hound, or overseer, as parts of a system of human slavery, or for the buying or selling of human souls for gold. The fetters are free, and the accursed institution has sunk into the depths of hell, and the image, is itself destroyed. Now comes a new duty—a high privilege, indeed—to train up these little ones of them who have been so often offended, into an intelligent understanding of the new life before them, and to lead the Republic triumphant they were forced downward into chattlehood, now, under the manhood and citizenship. The first Bible has been taken forward, safe and solid; and now it becomes a religious obligation and privilege with our own. Let us be thankful for so much sectarianism got ruled. We are willing that the belief of Presbyterians, Methodists, and no more be a part of our distinguishing title among Christians, Baptists, and the Anglo-Methodists now, without a creed that requires any qualifying term to express its parentage, or to prove its truth. The first Bible reaches circumscribed barriers, that recognizes the right of laymen to read and judge for themselves, and that first principles of a Methodism for the People, and embraces Christians everywhere. The Bible is the only one already spanning the moral heavens, wherein all the different shades of evangelical truth are blending in harmonious unity. The followers of Jesus are taking hand in hand, and introducing into its earliest purity the rent fragments of Christ's original garments—shameful as his robe of cast of purple and Pilate's lots—and are to be worn as the only manifest raiment of unity and love. May this blessed work go on, and the whole world unit, until

"One song shall employ all lands; and
Earth roll's this rapturous hosanna round."

3. We are free from debt. Thank God. We is costly, and our nation is in debt. But she is young and healthful; and she will work out every dollar of obligation, and be all the stronger happier in the effort. Peace through war puts a halleluiah on thirty millions of free people, and the anthem will swell and sound on through the generations to come, until hundreds of millions of free people like unto it, and in speech and their opinions, and in voicing in speech and song the worship of the Lord, shall ask, "What has money spent in procuring such a wealth as this?" Send the question through the roaring of the sea, and on through the mountains of the tyrannies of Europe, and listen for an answer that shall tell you now many free institutions. But our peace has cost us the lives of our brethren, and slaughtered nations and kindreds of our blood, warm kindred blood to us? Is our Republican pulse the feebler, and our

chester presents the relative state of the church to the aggregate population, as follows:

Population of the United States in 1850	3,315,975
Population of the United States in 1860	4,311,083
Gained population under ten years of age	1,311,083
Leaving population ten years old and upward	3,294,287
Church members and adherents	850,000
Or one communicant for every [illegible] inhabitants of ten years of age.	
Population of the United States in 1850	13,614,470
Gained population under ten years of age	4,858,245
Leaving ten years old and upward	9,956,175
Total ministers and members	1,342,938
Or one communicant for every [illegible] inhabitants ten years of age and upward.	
Population of the United States in 1860	18,713,470
Gained population under ten years of age	5,446,058
Leaving population ten years and upward	13,267,426
Ministers and members	2,966,226
Or one communicant for 4 4-10 inhabitants of ten years of age and upward.	
Population of the United States in 1850	23,191,985
Gained population under ten years of age	6,720,521
Leaving ten years of age and upward	16,462,444
Ministers and members	3,123,262
Or one communicant for 4 2-10 inhabitants of ten years old and upwards.	
The average increase of communicants per year was as follows:	
From 1800 to 1830	089 per cent.
" 1832 to 1845	48 "
" 1845 to 1850	95 "
" 1850 to 1860	94 "

None were allowed to appear empty at any of the Jewish feasts. The injunction ran thus: "Three times a year shall all the males appear before the Lord thy God in the place which He shall choose; and they shall not appear before the Lord empty, every man shall give as he is able, according to the blessing of the Lord thy God which He hath given thee." The people perished with their principles and finances. The people perished with their principles and finances. living paupers, and with unchristianized deeds towards many benighted women and heathenized children. No fine that were ill used. And certainly there is no more fitting time for us to contribute to the support or religious and benevolent institutions than when assembled on a day of National Thanksgiving.

The entrance of fair weather was not to be kept as a fast, but a feast. It was an occasion of joy after the sorrow of the day of annual atonement. It was a type of the great ingathering of souls at the end of the world. It will be a perfect consummation in heaven of the harvest home of a city,—where there shall be joy unspeakable and for evermore. Joy that shall know no grief nor heaviness, through all the ages of eternity. The ransomed of the Lord shall be brought home to Zion with everlasting joy upon their heads and sorrowing and sighing shall forever be done away. I believe, and it is a great satisfaction, when in an ecclesiastical number, of all nations and kindreds and peoples and tongues, stood before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and palms in their hands.

WELFARE OF THE FREEDMEN.

By Rev. Charles A. Dickey, Pastor Fourth United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny.

TEXT.—Psalm 125. "For the oppression of the poor, for the sighing of the needy, now will I arise, saith the Lord; I will set him in safety from him that puffeth at him."

The text announces a resolution of the Lord, and for God to resolve is to perform. Men may make their choice between fruitless, self-disgracing, self-destroying resistance, and successful, honorable, profitable co-operation. We need never err as long as we know which is the right side, which the winning side, which the side to which duty calls. I we will but scan the Godís word and observe the drift of events, on which side he has declared Himself to be, on which side He is working, we may conclude that this is the right and successful side, the side to which duty calls us. The text plainly declares God to be on the side of the oppressed, of the poor of the weary. He will arise for the help of such! He will put him in safety! He will deliver him from the injury and wrong of his enemies.

I desire to speak to day on behalf of a particular class of people, on account of a peculiar wrong, whose long, severe, and unrighteous suffering has made many, who have been degrading oppression itself, sympathize with it. The rising of a great nation, whose sight have been accending for almost a century, who has been deaf to all stunned, hard and unfeeling, as though he had no rights that a white man was bound to respect, whose deliverance God has manifestly accomplished, and pledged himself to complete, whose prospect of being at last set in safety is daily brightening. We propose to dedicate our thanksgiving offering to this needy race. * * *

Remembering that this needy race is in our midst, remembering that a system of oppression, sanctioned by law permitted by a sinful public opinion, has been the cause of their degradation and the occasion of their high ignorance and suffering, we should feel that the Christians of this land owe specially binding duties to them. Yet it is too true that we are disposed to make an unjust and unreasonable discrimination against the negro. What reason can be given for being kind to any race that should not give to it the equal favor to be kind to the colored race? What motive could prompt us to claim for ourselves civilize and christianize any race that should not with the same force urge us to bestow the blessings upon the African race? Many absurd reasons have been given for making the unjust, unreasonable, unchristian distinction that is made favoring the African and all other races; more tells us of the divine right that the strong have to oppress the weak.

We are told that the creator has marked the colored race for mi-erable bondage. Most of remarkable scrutiny have discovered traces of the brute creation in the African, and carefully announce that he is hardly human, unfitted for anything but bondage. But the most powerful argument that induced men to be conservative and shamefully inconsistent, that induced them to tardily admit a distinction when a better conscience denied its existence, that prevailed on them to let slavery alone and let wrong be done, to let manhood suffer to be even the willing hands of an enlightened christianity was policy. But now, when there is no money in the negro, when he has not the chandise, when he is not recognized as the property of a section, when there is no longer gain in the silencing of free speech; when there is no longer a necessity for chaining the mind with ignorance that the chains of the body may be more submissively worn; when there is no clang of war; when none will be injured if the black man is blessed; when there is no section to conciliate, no master to offend, what do we hear in the case? Are all former objections thrown aside? Does a more benevolent, christian, Christian spirit universally prevail? Are we trying to undo the duty of a century and make an ends for past humanity? When black man can be no longer used as chattels do they cease to be abused as men? I am asking the questions. I am not forgetful of many comforting and encouraging facts. * * * * Some one may say, What is to do you want? Will nothing satisfy? Would you have the race spoiled with kindness, killed with kindness? Would you press rights and privileges upon them unasked? Would you make vanity they should grow proud and insolent? We need have no such fears. Such talk like sovereigns who were exercising praiseworthy grace. We forget that there is interest right on the side of the black man and binding obligation on the side of the white man. That at least but little can only get a meager return for dues long withheld. * * *

When we calculate the wrongs, the injuries, the injustice done to a people by a century of bondage, how much happiness has been lost, how much manhood has been de-troyed, how many talents have been wasted, how much development that might have been, been lost to the race, to humanity, to the world. At best we can make but poor amends for the injury that American slavery has done while the nation has been growing great, while its citizens have been reaping the fruits of national and individual development, while we have dotted the land with churches, school houses and colleges for ourselves, and the exiles of every other race, we have left the whole colored race in bondage have denied them education, have denied them all that could develop, have crushed out their manhood, have impaired their God-given powers, have retarded all development, have chaining them to the rock we have made a race of a century. Alas, that we have received land compensation, that not even time enough to suppose that there was other Nation so base as to steal honor, or even National profit by human bondage.

How much better for the nation, how infinitely better for the race, would it have been, to have built churches and school houses instead of slave pens and auction blocks; to have educated instead of punishing the common schools of a country as a crime; to have elevated instead of degrading with ignorance, meanness and brutality; to have encouraged thrift and enterprise and developments instead of punishing and discouraging industry and economy by putting upon a free man a price. Had this policy of liberty been adopted the South would, to day, and by the life, thrift, enterprise, and security of the North, and the colored race would be strong educated, a power in the nation, and exalted to the dignity of a noble, developed manhood; and the two races would be living together as harmoniously and as intelligently dependent as the capitalists and working class of the North. * Prosperity in man was a crumbling stone for a foundation. The ground either erected or left, which seemed beautiful to many Northern eyes, lies in deserved ruins. The Southern wing of the Republic is to be rebuilt, and the only safe foundation is the one on which the Northern wing is found firm even in the severest invasion of civil strife, viz: "the equality of men before the law."

The South was allowed to have her own way for planted a convict. It is tried slavery. Let the result shows it to have been a signal failure. Everything that could be conceived was done to make it successful; law and lawlessness both defence of American slavery. But Delos fell upon the face before the Ark of Liberty; the swift, swelling tide of Gospel civilization swept this relic of barbarism from the land.

The South should be ashamed to ask to build again on the old foundation. She should rather seek to repair her ruin and insure security for the future. * * * *

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY, November 30, 1866.

After a holiday there is usually a dull market. A general languor pervades it to-day. Money is comparatively plenty, and the banks are able to do all good paper offering, which creates a scarcity of offerings on the outside market. There is nothing particularly threatening in the political horizon, and the speck of war seen in the apparent hesitancy of the French Emperor is dissipated by his order to hasten the evacuation of his troops from Mexico. Taste this all fear from the eastern money centres, but there is nothing to encourage fresh speculation until the Secretary of the Treasury is heard from in his forthcoming report, which has been heralded in various places as it suited the interests or the fancy of Washington gossippers.

—Although during the past week there has been a pressure in the money market and a prostration of confidence that is rarely exceeded, and yet there have been no failures worthy of special mention. Large losses have been incurred, yet it seems they have fallen upon those most able to bear them, and there is assured confidence and strength imparted in financial circles, which gives a steady tone to the leading stock markets.

—We quote sales of Triumph Oil stock at 1.00. Columbia is dull and we hear of no transactions, the continued low prices of oil probably causing fears that it may further decline.

—The New York quotations, received this morning at S. S. Bryan's stock rooms, were as follows:

Gold	140½
U. S. Bonds, 1881	112½
" 5-20's 1865	108½
" " 1865, new issue	107
" 1st series 7-30's	109½
" 2d and 3d series 7 30's	109
Michigan Southern	87
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	104½
Erie	79½
W. U. Telegraph Co.	46¾
Chicago and Rock Island	93¼
Chicago and North Western	43¼
Reading	111¾
Gregg (Cent'l)	99½
Quartz Hill	2¾
Ophir	2¾
Keystone	60
Nye	10½
Smith & Parmelee	7¾

At the second board the market was a fraction better. The variation from the last board on Wednesday is very slight, and the indications are that the down ward tendency has for the present been arrested and that prices will be tolerably steady until the publication of the message and Secretary's report, or some action occurs in Congress which may affect prices one way or other. The sellers are very active and buyers for a rise are losing confidence in a permanent advance occurring very soon. We notice a continued decline in London of the only two of our Railway stocks quoted there, Illinois Central having quoted at 76½, and Erie at 16.

—The stock market is languid, and the bull element being without leadership, holders of securities display little or no pertinacity in retaining them, but are anxious to realize whenever there is a trifling loss or profit upon their contracts. Prior to the sale they were bold and confident, and this confidence was not impaired by frequent and even wide fluctuations. The panic involved a loss of prestige to the bulls besides an enormous loss of money which it will take time to recover. Just now they are reserving their strength for a favorable opportunity to display it, which will probably not occur till the President's message and the Treasury report are published, and it is to be hoped expected, the tone of the former proves to be pacific, a sensible relief will be experienced from the suspense which always precedes the publication of this document. With regard to the Treasury report little or no advance information is stated, as it is believed that Congress during the next session will ask legislative aggressive attraction of the currency, and will further limit the powers of the Secretary in this and other particulars. The currency is to be reduced on a retiring scale, beginning with $30 at twenty five millions next year, and decreasing at the rate of five millions per month until it reaches five millions only. The National Currency act also is to be amended in such a manner as to provide for the substitution of three hundred millions of greenbacks for the three hundred millions of national bank notes issued, and the cancelling of an equivalent amount of bonds now deposited with the Treasury by the banks as a basis of circulation.—*New York Herald, Wednesday.*

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, December 1, 1866.

Trade to-day was pretty much at a standstill, there being but few transactions and those were of a small nature. The latter part of this week has been remarkably dull compared with the first part of it, and it is the opinion of leading merchants that there will be but little improvement until the first of January. The flour market appears very dull and inactive, although there is no quotable decline in prices, yet there is a downward tendency, the demand being confined to fill up the small amounts of dealers' stock on hand. There is but a moderate inquiry for grain, and buyers appear indifferent to purchasing at the quotations, as the sales are mostly at nominal prices.

Official returns in the October No. of Colton's, the Secretary of the Board of Trade, shows the amount of flour and grain in store on November 23d, in comparison with the amount in store at the same time last year, to be as follows:

	1866.	1865.
Flour, bbls	12,704	42,704
Wheat, bush	57,233	12,761
Corn, bush	90,200	42,500
Oats, bushels	1,500	42,500
Rye, bush	2,000	
Barley, bush	8,000	320,011

STOCK OF GRAIN IN NEW YORK WAREHOUSES, NOVEMBER 26, 1866.

Wheat, bush	1,400,000
Barley, bush	1,500,000
Corn, bush	2,420,000
Oats, bush	1,000,000
Peas, bush	200,000
Rye, bush	200,000

STOCK OF GRAIN IN NEW YORK WAREHOUSES, NOVEMBER 26, 1866.

Wheat, bush	1,200,000
Corn, bush	75,000
Barley, bush	90,000
Oats, bush	1,000,000
Rye, bush	47,000

Taking knowing the receipts of grain for last year give us some interesting facts, says the Chicago *Journal, Express*, in regard to the values as well as the quantities. In Flour, while the quantity received during the year is about 50 per cent. less or than 1865, the value lacks a little over 20 per cent. greater. The quantity of wheat received during 1866 is more than 8 per cent. greater than in 1865, and the increase in Corn is 31 per cent. in quantity, 35 per cent. in value. The quantity of Oats received is less than one-half of 1865, and the value not little more than one-third. The total value of the four cereals received here this year will not vary much from $50,000,000.

The Cincinnati provision market is reported as still further depressed. New Mess Pork meets with no inquiry above $19, and is said to have sold at that rate on Monday; Wednesday about $19 cents higher when offered. Lard sold at 12c, for December and January, and for immediate delivery 12½c. Bacon Clear Sides sold at 14c, and a small lot of very prime sold higher. Hams and shoulders are quoted at 13c. Smoked are partially cured, have nominal quotation at 6½@10½c, packed Green meats are greatly depressed. Hams were sold at 9 cents. Shoulders and Sides the nominal quotation at 8¼@8½c for the former and 7½c for the latter, but offers are said to be better than the even figure on the spot, since the weather is an impediment to handling. Lard is easy to buy for a year to be quite indifferent about taking them anyhow.

Hogs are placed at a range full 50c lower on the gross weights quoted in our last, making the trading range to 6c@6 50. Sales are stated at 86 40@6 50. There is but little better disposition to operate at this decline than there was before, though the mild weather is, in a measure, to be accredited with the extreme heaviness in the market. Packers claim that they can see no satisfactory prospect of an outcome in the trade, even at the low point to which figures have fallen, and certainly but seldom. If ever, hitherto, have they displayed so steady an indifference to their professed faith, or maintained so great a degree of uniformity in their actions.

In Louisville the weather has been unfavorable for slaughtering, and the packers who were ready were compelled to defer operations. From present indications, says the *Courier*, the pack in will scarcely all be kept on hand to operate with, and the season's packing will do not fall short of the aggregate 300,000 hogs. Price ranges from 5c for common hogs to 6¾c for prime lots. The New Albany *Commercial* of the 27th inst. says: Lard & Bacon shoulders are quoted at 13c. Ribs made generally